THE TENDENCIES 7/

OPSHE

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL

IN ITS

PRESENT EXTENT

CONSIDERED

In several Views, just as they occur en passant in a lax Epistolary Address, attempting

- -To preferve the Lives of Baftard Infants;
- -To continue the Custom of Matrimony;
- -To strengthen the Community, in its Population; and

To better it in its Industry,—in its Trade,—in its Opulence, &c;
—and, most of all, in, what shou'd most be regarded, its
MORALS.

In feveral Letters to a SENATOR.

PART I. 12 Th

Monstrum, borrendum, informe, ingens -

VIRG.

-Mole ruit sua.

Hor.

Wo unto them that call Evil GOOD.

O. T.

LONDON:

Printed for Private use, M. DCC. LX.

THE Reader wil observe that the Abbreviation F. H. signifies Foundling Hospital



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Introduction to the ensuing Letters.

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SIR,

Reception of ALL Children under the Age of Twelve Months; some of the thoughts which immediately occur'd to me in the House, and which I presently afterwards, communicated to you merely for your own use, without any intention to Publish them, are here Publish'd. The rest wil follow in obedience to your own and others repeated requests; Should they prove the Necessity of reducing that Hospital to its Primitive Design, or give birth to Reasons for its Present Extension, more satisfactory than any that have hitherto appeared against it, — or shou'd they lead our Superiors to think of a more Effectual Expedient to prevent those growing Evils which this Corporation was Originally intended to prevent, — any such End, if attain'd to, wil be agreeable. But before that attainment, this way to it at first wil not appear so. For,

What way to it can be more disagreeable, or at first sight appear more so, than this of Seeming to attack a Charitable Institution, Graciously Incorporated by Charter from the best of Kings, Liberally Aided, even during this Expensive War by the best of Parliaments, and Generously Patroniz'd, for many Years past,

by

by other great Personages, who have the best of Characters, and in more respects than a sew, are of the First Rank in the Kingdom? All these Benefactions to it seeming to arise from the most enlarged humane Principles; Far
be it from me not to admire the Greatness, as well as Goodness of the Design,
or not to revere such Divine Souls, as gave Rise to it in the leading Benespects than a few, are of the First Rank in the Kingdom? All these Benefactions to it seeming to arise from the most enlarged humane Principles; Far
be it from me not to admire the Greatness, as well as Goodness of the Design,
or not to revere such Divine Souls, as gave Rise to it in the leading Benespects.

But the Design is one thing, the Plan of it another. A Plan which may Prima facie appear to be an Utility to Individuals, may in fact be, and on a nearer and deeper inspection by Experience &c. may appear to be, a Detriment to the Public, a Detriment unforeseen even to those very Individuals.—In a short View of it, It may Promise to remove Grievances, such as attend both; while in a farther View of it, It may shew that the very Method it takes to remove them may, in the End, (and perhaps even in the way to that End,) Create more and greater Grieveances to Both than those it means to remove; and under the Name of Charity to the Poor, may turn out, at the long Run, to be, not only, no Charity, but Cruelly to the Poor,—to the Government,—and to the whole Community.

In this light Sir, I fee the rectitude of your Opposition to a Scheme which has as yet such a Number of the Higher Powers to defend it; Against whom, take this comfort, That Defendit Numerus, is a Desense not to be trusted to long under Free Governments, such as ENGLAND is Blessed with; where Truth, however born down by the weight of Numbers for a while, wil by its

[3]

find them by a Passage freer here than in other Kingdoms to the Examining and Discerning Few: and those Few wil, by that very Freedom daily grow more and more, so as to become Gradually more and more near surmounting the Many, who on such great Subjects as this, and even on infinitely greater than this, choose to think by the Rule of Current præconceiv'd Opinions and Prejudices, and in the beguiling common Track of Popularity, Preserably to that of Private Judgement, and Singularity Grounded on rational Inquiry. On the Authority of which Private Judgement and Singularity of mine, thus Grounded, and countenanc'd by your own, I now venture to declare my Sentiments, with the Freedom of an Englishman: yet not without the Humility which becomes such an opponent to a Cause which has such Grandees to support it. However little Strength the Opposition may acquire from my Hands, yours wil Greaten it, and make Truth shine forth with all the Power, and Prævalency of Truth, suitably to this its known Character, Magna est Veritas et prævalebit.

LETTER I.

E VEN in Unchristian Nations, rare, exceedingly rare are the instances of Parents so destitute of the Parental Sosyn as Spontaneously to desert, or Spontaneously to suffer themselves, to be Deserted by their own Young.

The

The very Brutes in General manifest great tenderness, great Concern for, and an inviolably close Parental Adherence to theirs: And in a Christian Nation, those Parents must be wretchedly alienated, not only from Christianity, but from Nature itself, who can even Voluntarily, even Cordially, expose their poor helpless Infants, to additional Helplessiness, to all the Rigors of Desolateness, of ungratify'd Hunger, and Thirst, of Cold and Nakedness, and of other Gradual state Adversities.

FEW are they, who can be easy in the Thoughts of any Body's being a Willing Instrument, tho' only thus indirectly, of murdering any Body's, (suppose only a Stranger's,) innocent Babe. Even Warriors can be so but seemingly.

call intoites no behanced withing

of Sanity, to become Deliberately, the direct Executioners of their own Infant-Off-fpring.—But the 'tis deniable that there are many such Human, and even Christian Monsters; Yet, that there are none, is equally deniable. For, as some have been made so even by Piety, (fallely so call'd, it being not Piety, but Infanity,) so Others have been made so merely by Fear of Ignominy: for after secretly giving way to the Infamous carnal Delinquency arising from luftful Desires, uncheck'd by Dread of Guilt and of Evil Consequences, such as at the time of that delinquency were remote, unfelt, and unseen, It cannot be deny'd, that when those evil Consequences draw near, and appear alive, and visible to the Delinquents, Instances there are, of the Guilty's recurring secretly to this other Guilt,

more shocking, therefore less common than the prior one, as a Cover to the Infamy of the prior one. And chiefly to stop the Career of such a Horrid Guilt, was the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL so providently Erected, so speedily Incorporated, so incouragingly Endow'd.

IN the Course of Years last past, even since the introduction of this Scheme to prevent such numerous Murders of young Innocents as 'twas design'd to prevent, we find what numerous ones are committed stil: Are there not as Many apparently as before? In the Course of Inquiry, may I not offer an Argument to prove there are a great many more? at least that the number of unnatural practipitate Deaths of Infants, apparently occasion'd by the Execution of this Scheme, is apparently greater than the number of Murders or of unnatural Practipitate Deaths which are apparently prevented by it. And the unnatural practipitate Deaths apparently occasion'd by the Execution of it are so circumstantiated, as to admit of Debate (many wil say of no Debate,) whether in foro conscientiae they are not Murders. [A]

Be that as it wil, As by a Plurality of thus Occasion'd Unnatural Pracipitate Deaths of Infants, the Community sustains the same Loss of Lives, which it would sustain by the same Plurality of Murder'd Infants, It follows that the present F. H's * Plan of Extension, by not apparently Diminishing, but even thus apparently Multiplying the Number of those Pracipitate, Unnatural Deaths of illegitimate Children, and Occasioning moreover a Greater Number than before

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emedel emel edt mis et [A] Vid. a Note in P- 10.

^{*} F. H. Constantly signsiies Foundling Hospital.

of Præcipitate Unnatural Deaths of even Legitimate Children, makes even the firongest Argument which has been alleged FOR that Extension, to militate AGAINST it. And as it thus Deseats the great good End, and withall commits more of what Candor calls Destructions, (commonly call'd Murders,) than that of Deseating the great good End for which professedly it was set on foot in favor of Bastardy, It hereby superabundantly surnishes its own Plea for its own Deseat.

For argumenti gratia, suppose this Arithmetic of mine to be wrong, and that since the Increase of the F. H. Plan, there is no Increase in the number of Murder'd Insants, yet since at least as great a Number of those Murders as before, for ought appears, still exists, (no Decrease in that Number being perceptible even after those largely increas'd Missions which have been of Insants yearly to this Refuge for them, Missions that promis'd a very large Decrease proportionably in the Number of Murder'd Insants, such a large one as should be very perceptible long before now,) Does not this sufficiently demonstrate that the one great Evil which this inlarged Plan of the F. H. intended to prevent, is found still to exist, at least, if not to increase?

A N D as it is thus demonstrated that this new inlarged Scheme for the Prevention of Evil, does not, after such a sufficient Experience of it, perceptibly Prevent this One Great Evil it meant primarily to Prevent, So it wil be worth while to inquire, whether, it is not equally Demonstrable that the same Scheme has a tendency to Promote other great Social Evils; — v. g.

I. To

I. To Incourage, and so to Promote, Fornication; and a General inordinate Carnality of Manners; and all the Social Evils resulting from that Incouragement.

II. To Discourage the Useful State of Matrimony, and so to Promote all the Social Evils to be dreaded from that Discouragement.

a degree which, when it thems lifely of themsely, wil he very shoreing - it Aud-

III. To stagnate Industry; And so to promote all the Social Evils which the State, the King, the Church, the whole Community is threatened with from such a Stagnation; v. g. Injury to Trade, to Agriculture, to Oeconomy, to Morals, &c. which Last article of Injury shou'd have been named as the First, and is an article interwoven with each of the 2 former Heads, as well as with this.

LASTLY How it tends to load the Government, with a very great part of the whole Nation's Poor Rates; And in a Manner which while it carries the Face of Relieving the Nation, i. e. Every Parish in it, gives it no Relief, but only the Face of it: And even this only for a while; the Parochial Sufferings by it being such as, tho' unseen at first, wil be presently seen; and seen nearly; for 'tis not merely in a distant View, but in a near one, that this Manner when compared with the Common Parochial one, of providing for the Parochial Poor, be the Common one ever so uneligible,—appears to be stil more uneligible, and to be very improvident; improvident not merely to the Poor, but to the Parish;

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fince the Burden it has now in its Paupers, (a Burden which almost every Parish complains of as a heavy one,) wil, according to my Idea of the F. H. Charity, become heavier eventually by this way of rendering it lighter; — heavier to a degree which, when it shews itself Ultimately, wil be very alarming — And that this Ideal tendency of that Charity in its attempted Extension, is not merely Ideal, may be made to appear in some subsequent Letters from

November 30th. 1759.

SIR,

To flicter indiches . And lo to protect

of temanical or cambraigh of their or court Yours, &c

TANTUM.

P. 7. §. 2. [A] The Manner of sending Infants from the Country &c. to the F. H. at London fince its Extension, (viz.) by Waggons, Carts, Higglers and uncompassionate careless persons, with a view to convey them by the cheapest Vehicles, has been very Destructive to many of those Babes, through want of the Natural Succour necessary to their Infant Tenderness. v. g. Has it not in a Great and Honourable House been publickly afferted that one man who had the Charge of five Babes in Baskets, happen'd in his Journey to get overmuch Liquor, to lie all night asseep upon a Common, and to find in the morning three of his five Children he had in Charge, actually Dead?

Has it not in the same Great Assembly been moreover publickly aver'd that of 8 Babe brought up out of the Country for the F. H. at one time in a Waggon, 7 Died before it reached London,—the only one that lived owing its life to this circumstance, viz. that it had a Mother so Maternally loath to part with it and commit it alone to the Carrier, that she went up on foot along with the Carrier, purely that every Now and Then she might give it the breast, and watch, and supply its other Needs occasionally &c. keeping pace with the Waggon all the way, for that purpose?

REPORTS are current of many other præcipitate Deaths of Infants, occasion'd by the like Means in their way to that Hospital. No wonder, when they are carried only as Luggage. With which kind of Luggage in two Panniers, a Man on Horseback going to London, was overtaken at Highgate; and being ask'd there what he had in his Panniers, answer'd, "I have two Children in Each; I brought them from Yorkspire for the F. H. and used to have Eight Guineas a Trip: but lately another Man has set up against me, Which has lower'd my price."

SIR,

LETTER II.

SIR,

Begin this 2d. Letter with what I have to offer chiefly in pointing out the 1st. of the 4 Social Evil Tendencies of the F. H's Extended Plan, which are stated in the Close of the Former Address: All which 4, particularly the 3 sirst, are so relative to each other, that no wonder if the Observations and Arguments under Any One of them All shall intermix with, and invade the place of such as in strictness of Method shou'd belong to One of the others, every such Intermixture and Invasion being incident to the Liberties of an Address entirely Epistolary; such as you know this was in its first Form, that of a private Letter to you. In which private one I undertook to inquire

I. Whether the F. H. in the present Extended Plan of it, has not a Tendency to incourage and so to promote the Sin of CONCUBINAGE, and a GENERAL INORDINATE CARNALITY OF MANNERS,—and All the Social Evils resulting from that Incouragement.

UR Ancestors had, no doubt, a Political as wel as a Religious view, in annexing Public Penances to Fornication, &c. and thereby exposing the Delinquents to Public Ignominy. — Which Discipline indeed, Executed in that

Commutative,

Commutative, evalive, unrighteous, Sham-manner wherein it is commonly Executed, is made Nothing at all of, Nothing but a matter of filthy Lucre to little Law—Pettifoggers. But that Execution, if conducted impartially, and with first Fidelity, might to Each of the two Sexes (i. e. to such of Each as it means Good to, it might,) probably contribute a Great Deal of Good: To the Woman, by preserving to ber, thro' the Guardianship of Fear, an habitual Gravity of Manners, Evidenced by a Chaste, Timid, unaffectedly Forbidding Deportment; To the Man too, by her thus kindling in bim, a Habit of Virtuous Passions, in lieu of the Vitious ones, when the Gratification of Lust cou'd find no safe, easy, and reputable recourse but to the Legal, and thereby innocent means of that Gratification; Hence would he be naturally prompted to the most comfortable, and most useful of all Social States, that of Matrimony; Prompted to it by new Fire for the Female, arising to him from the Virtue of her amiably conducted, decent Forbiddingness, and from his own Admiration of it.

Thus to all the Enjoyments given by an union of the two Sexes, that of their mutual conscious Innocence would be added, so as to be a Whet to them all,—that which in Ethics is call'd Continency; a Virtue so corrective to an adulterated Nature, and withall so Absolutely, so Essentially necessary to the Welbeing, and even to the Support of a State, that a celebrated French author the Baron de Montesquieu, his L'Esprit d'Loix, speaks thus of it, "So many are the Evils and Imperfections which attend the Loss of Virtue in Women (i. e. of Continency,)
and so greatly are Female minds depraved when this principal Guard is removed

" removed, that in a popular State Public Incontinency may be confider'd as the

se last of Miseries, and as a certain Fore-runner of a Change in the Constitution.

" Hence it is that the Sage Legislators of Republican States have always requir'd

" in Women a particular Gravity of Manners." — They branded, not only every vitious Deviation from it, but, every gross seemingness of such a Deviation.

THOSE Lawgivers thought the Guardianship of Female Chastity Jonecessary, that for the very Appearance in Public of what they deem'd criminal Lust, the public Stigma was PROSCRIPTION.

But this F. H. by being made, thro' the Legal licentious Latitude contended for, a legal licentious Afylum for every Bastard (of every Whore, and of every Whore, and of every Whoremonger,) under the Name of a Foundling, even where, not One of them All is a Foundling, savours of quite another Spirit than That of the Legislators I have mention'd, this other evidently tending to conceal and protect from Public Insamy those who ought rather to be exposed to it, (agreeably to modern Reason as well as to the antient one of those rational Legislators,)— exposed as Examples in Terrorem. For Stigmatizing the Guilty, at least by pænal Publication,—always properly adapted, and properly diversify'd, and sometimes, (v. g. in Cases extraordinary, deserving the Diocesan's, or Archdeacon's, or another proper Judge's private Direction, for great mitigation,) greatly mitigated,— yet so as very rarely to be near being nullify'd, or even seemingly nullify'd,— may be a proper Medium for Deterring many from scandalous Guilt, and for checking the Growth of it, by taking away a Material Instrument of that Growth,

namedy

namely this, (viz.) the Guilty's passing, thro' Darkness and low Art, (tho' ever so deserving of public Notice,) — scandalously Unnoticed by the Public, all such Darkness and low Art being easily found by a proper Application to some Dark, low Attorney, such as is better qualify'd than a bigher for such low Work, and always knows how and where to find himself Tools.

- OBJ.] Will it be urged that any such severe public Stigmata on Fornicators, &c. as the Antient Proscriptions, if now adopted in those sew Cases wherein they could operate at all in Terrorem, would operate too much; and might swel the Terror to too great an Extreme, such as might beget a greater, that of tempting the Female Criminal, when become so, to think with less Fear than she should, of that After-Crime which the Advocates for this Hospital seemingly think of with more than they should; and such a Temptation might induce her at last to venture even upon that After-Crime and its Secress, as 2 likely joint Cloaks to secret the Former?
- ecuted on the Female Criminal referr'd to, as often as it amounts to great feeming Severity, even when that Severity feems greatly necessary, should nevertheless, with an Eye to the Danger this OBJ. alleges, have Prudence equally great interwoven with it, such as may probably prevent the Community's suffering even more from a licentious, or seemingly licentious Severity, than it probably wou'd from a licentious Benignity.

 AFTER

Victory and to All living Latine Balands, Is not, this Good Hofeight.

MFTER such a Crime of this Kind as deserves greatly to be Branded, To multiply the Brands upon it with other Pænalties so immoderately, as to render them intolerably Many, or To magnify even One of them so over-sufficiently as to render it intolerably Great, might in the Execution, so over-load the young Female Delinquent with Ignominy &cc, as to over-load her, before that Execution, with the Fears of it; Fears even to such a degree, that In order to get rid of this Load, and to avoid such Pænal Ignominy, she and every similar young Criminal might, after committing the Crime, be tempted to secret it even by the more criminal Enormity, that of Murder, as a cover to it; an Enormity so Shocking to Flesh and Blood, that even Humanity it self wou'd cease to be it self if it shou'd not countenance to the Utmost the most promising and the most innocent Scheme that can be found, when sever it shall be vertainly found, to prevent it.

But thence surely nothing can be concluded in favor of such a F. H. Scheme for preventing it, as causes Both the 2 Fornicating Criminals to be Exempted from all Punishment,—nay, not only Exempted by it from Punishment, but Protested by it,—and not only thus Exempted and Protected by it, but in its Bounty to their Bastard Infant produced to that Hospital, Rewarded by it,—And in its Bounty moreover to every such new Bastard Infant as they shal Produce afterwards, Rewarded anew, toties quoties.

By all which Evil Exemptions, Evil Protections, and Evil Rewards of Evil, fo Bountifully given by this Hospital, in this its Extent to All Whores, to All Whore-masters.

Exchange,)

Whore-masters, and to All living Infant-Bastards, Is not this Good Hospital, if perpetuated in this its exorbitant Latitude, a Good falfely so call'd? a Good which, in all its adhæring Evil Tendencies, and in all its threaten'd Evil Confequences, is an Evil greatly out-weighing THAT which it was design'd to outweigh; - a Good carrying in its Bowels a whole Army of Evils; -fuch as you'l read of in the Sequel,-fuch as, wherefoever they are, are of the same ugly Complexion with those, and import the same Dangers, the same Horrors with those, which are graphically describ'd by, and were most industriously avoided by. antient wife Statesmen;—the same Evils which wil be, and which wil be finally found to be, finally acknowledged to be, far more malignant, far more depopulating to the Community, far more demonstrably so, than that other single Extreme, that Ideal one against which this F. H. Plan was design'd to be a Guard; a Guard, fuch as at a constant, vast, certain Expense to the Public, is now set on foot, and pointed constantly against a thus uncertain Event, that of a Whore's Murdering her Infant. Of which Event, if it be true from the Observations of Any, that it has happen'd rarely fince this F. H. Scheme for preventing it was fet on foot, Withall it is equally true, from the Observations of Others, that it happen'd no less rarely before; -tho' guarded against now by this new Provision, thus expensively, thus constantly, as if that Murderous Event were a certain One, and had happen'd constantly before, -or as if the F. H's Certainty if it had it, of Saving the little Lives of a Few, while far short of the Years of Utility to the Public, or to Relations, or to Themselves, or of losing any thing incomparably valuable to Themselves by losing those Infant Lives, (while so certain of an Eternally Happy Life immediately in

Exchange,) shou'd, as it must by the Expedient propos'd, take place of a Certainty (such as appears above, and wil appear farther in the Sequel,) abundantly more material, of losing by that very Expedient, (along with the Morals of the Nation in General,) an infinitely superior Number of Lives grown up to the Age of Utility, and of such an Utility as perhaps those Infant Lives even by being spun to Maturity or to the Utmost of their Natural course, might never attain to.

In short, the first Maxims of Government, the first of Nature too as wel as of Government, wil inform the Public Wbich of the two Expedients now under Comparison as Provisions for Public Good shou'd give way to the other; Surely not That I contend for, That which, besides the large Provision it makes, such as the Other does not, for the Good of the whole Community at large in Interests the dearest and most Important to the Whole, does moreover (as in the course of these Letters 'twil be shewn that it does,) in that very Provision preserve the Spirit of that other Good, that particular One, that inferior One, that almost sole one, at least the chief One, which the other Expedient professedly provides for.

NOW then, Is the guilty Mother of a Bastard Insant in Danger of being Tempted by the Motive I have mention'd to hide that Insant of her's under a Murderous Cover, that by means of that Cover she may escape what she dreads from the pænal Consequences of a discover'd Bastardy? — In order then to secure her from any such Dread, And withall so to secure her from it, as not to create to her, and to All such as her, by that very Security, more, infinitely more Temptations

Temptations than Before, to the very Guilt that brought with it such a cruel Temptation to a worse, to this infinitely worse, this of Murder, and this of all Murders the most inbuman one, - I say, With a View thus to prevent this One Crime, and withall so to prevent it as not to promote, not to facilitate, not even to COUNTENANCE, a fortiori not to give an Opening (as this F. H. in this Extent of it does,) to 10,000 times 10,000 Crimes, by the very Method of Attempting (for 'tis only an Attempt) to prevent One,—With both these Views, I say, is it not adviseable to rest Both ('til a better Means of Prevention can be found,) in continuing that Corrective Discipline which is or shou'd be commonly inflicted on Fornication, &c? continuing it, I mean, under some new Regulations:—at least so long as to try by Experience what reformation can be wrought by this very Discipline itself, when restored as it shou'd be, under those new Regulations, to its Original Self. Thro' which restoration, the Corrections, tho' mild, being then likely to be as publickly Executed as they are at prefent privately Evaded, the Good expectable from Adhæring indispensably to all the Publickness, and in General to all the Strictness, to all the Solemnity of that Execution, is likely to be Enough (for a While at least, if not altogether,) to out-ballance the little Good which is wrought at present by the common Deviation from all that Publickness, from all that Strictness, from all that Solemnity. "Tis to be hoped at least that.

This way of checking Vice by thus uncovering it, is an Expedient which being, thus virtuously conducted, wil not only be doing useful, necessary, Justice in Terrorem to bidden Wickedness, by exposing it to the World's necessary Notice of

it, But withall wil be doing necessary Honor, and so far necessary Justice, to hidden and unhidden virtuous modest Merit, by thus widening the Avenues to the World's Notice of it; and thereby Strengthening it with those worldly Guards, Repute, and Popularity.

And be the Reformation wrought by this strictum Jus upon the Offender, any or none,—Yet this just Manner of attempting it in earnest, wil demonstrate that a great Reformation is wrought upon the Court of Justice itself,—And even upon the Church itself, if you call it the Church, that not only thus righteously Sentences the Offender, but Orders that Sentence to be thus righteously Executed. By means of which Order, the Court wil cease to make, as it frequently does, in the Execution of its Criminal, a worse Figure than its Criminal; and wil thereby escape being standard as it otherwise might be with this Aspersion, that tho' the Wh—re who thus Evades the Correction she deserves, is a great Criminal, Yet the Court which Orders, or Connives at such an Evasion, is a much greater.

THIS being One of my Answers to the OBJ. in page 14.—To avoid Epistolary Prolixity and its Tadium, I beg Leave to refer you, Sir, for the 2d.

Ans. to the Beginning of the next Letter from

SIR,

Your, &c.

MANAGERS TO SEE A SEE OF THE SEE SEE STATE

LETTER III.

SIR,

To the OB J. in page 14; — After what is offer'd in the 2d Letter, from page 14 to page 19 § 3. as One Answer to it, such as is adapted to One kind of Readers, I begin this next Address with another Answer to it, such as is suited to Readers of another Cast.—With an Eye to such, In this

2d ANS.] Give me leave to observe that the very Reason which the OBJ. alleges against so much pænal Discipline as it censures, is a Reason why so much less should be insisted on as may nevertheless be Enough of it, In the 1st place PROBABLY to silence the Clamors of such as observe at present how, under the Form of a Little of that pænal Discipline, That Little, is, by the Tolerated (i. e. Authoriz'd) Execution of it, sunk ridiculously into none,— Enough too, In the 2d place, to check PROBABLY that immense, rapid, swelling Torrent of licentious Carnalities, which the F. H. by that licentious Extent of it I oppose, tends to increase;—or not Less than Enough at least to indicate something towards those 2 Probabilities;—something from the Church's Court here below, towards our not losing the favor of the Court it ought to represent in it's Discipline, that of Heaven above; — a loss with which Fear and Faith, when alive, jointly threaten us; threaten us with it, not as a mere peradventure, or thing which

which may be, but as a certainty or thing which wil be, if in War against so many and so great Potentates of the Earth as are visibly in Alliance against us, we put an ungrateful national slight upon that One invisible Ally in Heaven, who has appear'd so feasonably, so signally, so repeatedly, and in so many parts of the World, even in all the 4 Quarters of it, within the course of one Year, so amazingly, (so even visibly, as far as Spirit can be so,) FOR us;— an Ally insinitely greater alone, than All those Potentates together.— Even GOD HIM-SELF has appeared thus manifestly FOR us, to vindicate the Cause we Britons sight for, as the Cause, not of Britons only, but of GOD.

WHILE the State is contending for it earnessly in this double View, and doing All it can do for it, with a Policy and Fortitude greatly to the Honor of the King and his Statesmen, and with the proper Weapons of the State, Should not the Church correspondently, do all she can do for the same Cause, in these 2 Views? in the latter primarily, and in her Church Militant capacity, with the proper Polity, and with the proper Weapons of the Church?—not the improper ones: for,

As She is the Church of God, Consequently, To do bis Work committed to her, and no other than bis, and To support her Power in doing of it, she needs no other Armor than the Armor of GOD. She shou'd not have more than that Armor: She should not have less:—Not more, every thing more being the Armor not of GOD, but of the DEVIL, to do the Work, not of GOD,

Wite-spongers in the Wingdom argum, and their

er now than formerly, and every Year forming ly

but of the DEVIL. Econtra, every thing less, wou'd be less than Enough to answer the true Character of Power as given by God to the Church of God, i. e. a Power to do Good with. The Beginning of which Good in this case shou'd be this, viz. to strike at that one Evil which is become so fashionable, so current among our Youth of all Ranks, — that Parental Cne which begers Thousands more,—that which was the Parent of all the Bastards in the F. H. and of all the Expences the Public has been loaded with Yearly, in Providing not only for them, but for All of the like Age, that are tender'd to it under their Wings, Intermixedly with THEM, tho' not of THEIR Denomination.—Which Intermixture in the Charity, of the Undeserving MANY with the deserving FEW 'twas Probably at first intended for, removes All Odium (of Denomination) from the Few.—

And by such an extensive Provision for the Sin of Bastardy, which is supposed to have Produced those Few, And by such a kind Screen for that Sin, at a beavy Charge to the Public, growing Yearly heavier and heavier, All the Wh—s, and Wh—mongers in the Kingdom acquire, not only a National Incouragement, but a kind of National Sanstion (Hope says not a Senatorial) one to that Incouragement.

A L L fuch young Bastards of the Human Race as I am considering, I consider, in many respects, as the young Weeds of it. And, as those Weeds multiply faster now than formerly, and every Year seemingly faster and faster, the Parent-

Time

Vice being not only not eradicated Yearly, but cultivated Yearly, cultivated even to that enormous degree I have mentioned,—And as great Yearly Generofities to the F. H. in the Offensive boundless Extent of it, are the great Yearly Instruments of that cultivation,—And as consequently a National Sanction of that its boundless Extent, and of its Perpetuity, would become in Event a National Sanction of that Parent-Vice, and of its Perpetuity, and of all the dreadful Consequences attending Both, (—such as shall be described in another Letter,)—Should not that Event so ful of Grievances in future, made so visible at present, put us upon present Measures to prevent such Grievous Futurities? to prevent them at least as far as we can?—Some are inclined to such preventive Measures, actively so, merely for Virtue's sake: All should be so, not merely for Virtue's sake, but moreover for the sake of Posterity.

FOR, as a Scheme big with all those Grievances to come, wou'd be itself a Grievance, a Monster,—wou'd be seen to be so, if they were actually come,—seen even by Such as, thro' the Blinds of Popularity and Prejudice, cannot see It, and Them atpresent,—a Monster utterly intolerable then, Yet thro' Time and Establishment (as I shall shew in that Letter,) utterly immoveable then, if Establish'd at present,—Does it not follow that all those Patriots who, against the stream of Popularity, have bravely dared at present to oppose that Establishment, are Patriots, not Complimentally, but truly so called?

A N D to strengthen that their Opposition, As it is a matter, I say, very concerning, not merely to the State, but to the Church, I therefore move (—

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humbly, not dictatorially,) that the Representatives of the Church, consider'd by Others as a Society chiefly for Reformation of Manners, may, in this Particular, All of them, consider themselves chiefly as such. We know Some of them do.

Under which Consideration as that great good work to be Begun, must Begin with Some thing or other, So the Reformers probably wil think with Us that they can Begin with nothing better than Attempting to Reform the Addicted to this Vice, this Youthful Carnality; which has acquir'd fuch an unusual, fuch a general Spread, and, as we are reminded Yearly by the F. H. Family's Multiplication, is Multiplying every Year more and more, the Addicted to it growing Yearly more and more so, keener and keener, - growing so by the Incouragements yearly of this very Hospital, in all its Extension, - vitiating the rifing Generation (in that respect the most important part of the Community,) fo fast, so rapidly, so almost universally, as to indanger almost all our Youths being over-run with this Carnality presently, if there is not some way found prefently to obstruct its career, -and, if not to stop it totally and immediately, yet to administer something immediately at least towards quenching the Fire, tho' not so fast as the F. H. kindles it.

HUMBLE Hope says, Let the Scheme for this Begin soon. And let not its Beginning be only a Beginning, - no Maxim being truer than this,

Non PROGREDI est REGREDI.

That Progress, 'tis true, thro' the new Strong-holds of the GALLICAN Sin and its Progress in ENGLAND, such as it wil acquire from the English F. H.'s Extension and its Establishment, may be a Work of Difficulty. Yet, is it not a necessary Work? and if Difficult, wil it not by Delay become more Difficult? and, by farther and farther Delay, become again more and more so?—and at last, by the same Delay, insuperable?

upon Both in the Archibiconal Charge at

For, thro' the fashionably and incessantly Progressive Growth of this French Sin in England Yearly, and thro' its English Acquisitions Yearly to increase that Growth, to increase it by the Supplies acquir'd Yearly to Provide for it, i. e. to Provide for the thus Extended Hospital, (the Monster which has so many Offfprings of this very Sin in the Belly of it, made more and more, Yearly, by Sin,—All of them to be fed by this Extension,)—This Monstrous Hospital, I say, in consequence of its thus every Year growing and at last over-grown EXTENT, wil, some Years hence have acquired such an over-grown POWER, as to be no longer a Supplicant for Supplies, but a Demandant; and not, as now, Ideally only, but Really, MONSTRUM HORRENDUM! such as shall be describ'd in one of the suture Letters mentioned above.

I S it true that this wil be the End of such Unchristian Carnalities as this F. H's Extension contended for is an Opening to, and is by Libertines joyfully, by Others sorrowfully, deem'd an Invitation to?—Is it true that the many Provisions granted Yearly

Yearly to this Hospital, if granted withall to that Extension of it, wil be so many Provisions Yearly FOR the Growth of such Unchristian Carnalities?—in members of the Christian Church too, the same Carnalities which those very Members in the very Solemnity of becoming so, renounce even Sacramentally under this name, all the sinful Lusts of the Flesh?—Then, is not this a Reason why the Guardians of this Christian Church should make some Christian Provision Yearly AGAINST that Growth, occasion'd by this Hospital Extension?— shou'd at least set a Mark upon Both in the Archidiaconal Charge at the Visitations annually.

BUT here give me leave humbly to observe that an Archdeacon's Office, which is a Dignity generally one of the Poorest in the Church, ought either to be one of the Richest, or not to be conferr'd on a Clergyman whose own Poverty of Circumstances, or of Soul, added to that of his Office, may at his Courts of Correction add to the Temptations offer'd by Sin, for his being abundantly more intent upon Conniving at Sin than upon Correcting it; and abundantly less so upon the Business of Heaven, that of a Solicitude to gain Souls, than upon the Business of the World, that of a Solicitude to gain Money.

AGAINST such sinful Carnalities as I've been speaking of, which generate the numerous Inhabitants of this, Hospital, supposedly Bastards, and the numerous Expences they thus create and tend to perpetuate to the Public, In most civiliz'd Nations a coercive Discipline has prevail'd, not, in any Shape, against a Nation for the Guilt of a Few in comparison, but only against those Few;—a Discipline much stricter than the Ecclesiastic one which prevails here, even when Executed

with all that Strictness which is Injoin'd, but not Executed; an Injunction far short of the Severity in England annex'd formerly to the Guilt I am speaking of :where for the 1st Offense of this Kind the Pænalty then was 3 Month's Imprisonment; for the 2d the Punishment due to a Felon. But a F. H-Charity affording fuch Bounty, and of that fuch Latitude, and of Both fuch Unboundedness, to the Products of Carnal-Vice, as is now contended for, (leaving it, not only unrestrain'd by the State, but incouraged by it,) does not only kindle these very Carnalities but inflames them, pushing the before timid, besitating Youth now fearlessly on, first to Fornication, afterwards to Adultery, to Incest, - and, in that way, to what not? - to any thing Bold and Daring in his illicit intercourses with the other Sex.—The Offspring of which being so amply Provided for by P-t, and so gratuitously Educated, and taken care of by some of the Greatest men in the Kingdom, Even the Women, such of them as have an habitual Sense of Shame, wil be hence led to difmis it, and to think it can be no Shame, Illegally to propagate and bring forth What the Great Men so publickly Provide for, -fo Legally Protect, [B] -fo temptingly Allure to,-Alluring to it, not only by the many Baits I bave mention'd, but by one I have not, that of a F. H. Salary, double to what is given elsewhere for common Female Service; the very Sin of fuch young Females, that of Bastardy, being so sure of being Rewarded in this Hospital, by Preferring these Female Sinners (an immense Number) to be Wet he a comper, rather than the latter, Even be Ma

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[B] All Laws made in support of Chastity must inevitably become Impotent in a State, where Evil Manners find Protection in the Legislature itself.

(Vide) Les interêts de la France Mal entendus.

Nurses in it. Such is the Woman's Gain by her Sin to Qualify her for the F. H. And what is the Man's, I have shewn the reader before.—I shall shew it again too, in a future Letter.

Thus Both the two Sexes are made F. H. Gainers by the Fornicating Wick-edness of Both.—For by removing Shame, the strongest Guard to Virtue, from the Woman, and Fear of Expense from the Man, a Door is open'd for all the Lengths of carnal Indulgences in Both.

- Obj.] WIL it be urged that it is no matter to the State, i. e. to the Public Good injoin'd in the Command, Increase and Multiply, it is not material bow we Propagate, whether by Fornication, &c. or by Wedlock, provided we Propagate, and produce new-born living Children, and Enough of them; living Children being the growing Strength and Support of a State; and Following the Means of producing them, even Fornication and the like, is but Following this Guide, the Law of Nature, which, because it is Nature, cannot be a wrong One.
- Ans. TO this OB J. Experience is an Answer. For, in those Countries where one Man is confin'd to one Woman, (the Allowance by Law in our's) they are found to multiply more than where Polygamy is allow'd: and the just Proportion of fourteen Males to thirteen Females, seems to forbid it; and gives the advantage of Procreation to the Former, rather than the latter, Even by Nature itself. So that in this View of things, to live Incontinently, is, and to live Continently, is not, living repugnantly to the Law of Nature. Which the Noble

Author quoted above fufficiently confirms in the following Passage, "All Na"tions, says be, are equally agreed in fixing Contempt and Ignominy on the
"Incontinency of Woman. Nature has dictated this to all; SHE has esta"blish'd the attack; and SHE has establish'd too the resistance; and having
"implanted Desires in Both, SHE has given to the one BOLDNESS,

and to the other SHAME. It is then far from being true that to be in
continent, is to follow the Laws of Nature, since this is, on the contrary, a

Violation of these Laws; which can be follow'd only by modesty and discretion."

MUTUAL PROMPTITUDE, towards continuing the Human Species? What, or Who less than HE cou'd adapt this cautious Self-Affection, this timid Pudor in the Female as a necessary and amiable Check to obstruct that torrent of Carnalities which such a Mutual Promptitude, if uncheck'd, wou'd apparently lead to? And although this self-affectionate Female Pudor and Timidity misconducted, is allow'd to be the principal Tempting Cause which gives Rise to the sew Instances of the Capital Evil complain'd of. Wil it not equally be allow'd to be the best Guard to Chastity and Innocence, and to operate more forcibly, more Effectually, in this Guardianship, than Laws; more than any Divine ones which are, more than any buman Ones which are as yet.

Is it not then of the highest Importance to consider Whether it is, or is not, adviseable to TOLERATE in the Community a few Evils which exist, and

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which we can but wish to Remove, (while the Toleration is an Evil so unavoidable in the Way to our Good,) Rather than to Attempt the Removal of those Few by a Scheme likely to INTRODUCE and ESTABLISH, in the manner I've mention'd, a Multitude by that very Attempt?

FOR preventing Innocently, as far as such Prevention is practicable, that One Capital Evil which the F. H. is meant to be a Guard against,—And withall For Preventing as far as such Prevention is practicable, the Great Carnal Evil which leads to that Capital One (and which Carnal one the F. H's Extension leads to, so Extensively,) Isay for both these Great Good works Those able Heads which contend for the Extension oppos'd, join'd to Those other able Ones which oppose it, can in time perhaps devise what I can but wish that I cou'd, such a Scheme as, instead of tending to weaken, and gradually even to extinguish, that Female Pudor and Timidity I have mention'd, may tend to corroborate them,—to corroborate them even to such a degree, that in every young Female Heart prone to be Overcome by that Carnal Evil thro' fuch a Temptation as a F. H., these 2 Guardian Paffions may operate as Strongly, as Successfully, to Overcome it, as they do in those many young Ones who by these 2 Auxiliary Native Allies so babitually and even constantly Overcome it, These 2 united Guardian-Passions being the 2 best Female Human Guards and Securities to Female Innocence, and thereby the 2 Strongest Auxiliaries to obstruct that Deluge of Sinful Carnalities which thro' the F. H. Extent threatens (as I've often observ'd, too often I cannot,.) Ruin to our whole Constitution.

activities by to T.O.L. E.R.A.T.E. in the Commission a few Livils which east, and

HAS the Plan of the F. H. contended for, so strong an Argument against it? Shou'd not this Argument alone then be sufficient to out-balance the strongest for it? With an eye to that Strongest, I ask, May Storms and Tempests in the natural World involve some Few in Distress, Shipwreck and Death? yet, at the same time Do they not tend to purify the Air, and to prevent Plagues and other Pestilential disorders, destructive to All? So, Analogically, in the Moral World, Tho' the like turbulent Human Passions thus Guarded by this Affection call'd Shame, may be Productive of some few Evils, Yet, is not every such Evil call'd so only disjunctim? therefore greatly miscall'd so, when consider'd relatively to, and unitedly with, that great Social Good it tends to produce?—In Connection with which it is great GOOD, absolutely necessary for the preservation of all these Goods,—Order,—Decency,—Government,—and even Society itself.

BY what has been offer'd, Sir, in the foregoing Letters,

You see, how the F. H. for ought appears, has no such Good Tendency as That One it pretended to, That of preventing the One great Capital Evil.

You see too how this very Hospital, thro' that inlarg'd Extent of it which is aim'd at, has a most inlarged Extent of Evil Tendencies, — by being an Opening, not only to One great social Evil, but to such a One as is itself an Opening to a whole Army of more, and the very Parent of such as must, if no timely Check be given to this Parent, be the Ruin of the Kingdom.

IN subsequent Letters you'l read those EVILS, and a great many others that flow from that Erroneous Scheme to do GOOD. The Error is consider'd by Me as Error too dangerous not to be consider'd by Others, and, in that number, even by its Advocates, as impartially as by

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GLASGOW, Jan. 16, SILA OF SVIELE

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